VOLUME I.

National words, or Passas Means and the presence of the Control of the

The best way to fit men for freedom, and make them safe for society, is, to give them their liberty and treat them as men, and not as beasts. This position we will support with good reasons and facts.

When you give a man his liberty, and treat him as a man, you immediately invest limits a character are plaracter dear to express purpose of examining into the continuous manning into the contract of the safe and the saf

When you give a man his liberty, and treat him as a man, you immediately invest lim with a character—a character dear to him as life; a character which he will sustain, prompted by the principle of love of approbation, implanted in his nature.

If you reward him for his labor, he will have another incentive to industry, virtue and economy. If you respect all his rights, then he will have peed of, and a desire for, knowledge and virtue. He will make efforts to obtain them. To treat man thus, is the most natural and effective way to fit him for the duties of a freeman. Pacts proving it. Take as an example the emancipations given in the West India Islands. There slavery existed fur many long years, and, as it always has been, it became a great evil to the master and the slave. The people and the government became convinced of it, and determined to emancipate.

Two of the Islands emancipated immediately, the rest adopted a gradual system—an apprentice system of six years. After the elapse of two years, linding that those who had emancipated immediately, both master and former slaves, were doing infinitely better than they who were gradually coasing to do evil, the rest with one accord, emancipated on the soil eight lundred thousand slaves on the morning of the 1st of of Angust, 18314. Thrilling was the scene on one of the Islands. "When the hour of 12 approached, the missionary proposed that they should all kneel dnwn and take the boon of freedom in silence. Accordatal they should all kneel dnwn and take the boon of freedom in silence. Accordatal they should all kneel dnwn and take the boon of freedom in silence. Accordatal they should all kneel dnwn and take the boon of freedom in silence. Accordatal they should all kneel dnwn and take the boon of freedom in silence. Accordatal they should all kneel dnwn and take the boon of freedom in silence. Accordatal they should all kneel dnwn and take the boon of freedom in silence. Accordatal the should be a strained to the first day of the strained to the first day of the

term of the Circuit Court of 1845, the Judge was as sound on the moral of slavery as he is on the mode of tion. true with reference to all the Islands, even where the system of apprenticeship pre-vails, they are especially applicable to An-

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1846.

tigna, where the results of the great measure of entire freedom, so burnanely and judicionally granted by the Legislature, cannot be contemplated without the most devot thanksgiving to Almighty God."—
Here is the testimony of the conteil of a disinterested nation,—of the Governor of the Island,—of one of the first statesmen of Britain—of travellers,—of resident planters, and of Missionaries, who travel from place to place, and mingle with the people. They testify that enancipation on the soil, and immediate, has been a blessing to but master and slave:—that crime has diminished—that peace and order prevail:—that property has a risen in value—with slottleit, unskilful, wastful habors:—what of schools, churches, arts, that property has a risen in value—with slottleit, unskilful, wastful habors:—what of schools, churches, arts, that property has a risen in value—with slottleit, unskilful, wastful habors:—what of schools, churches, arts, that property has a risen in value—with slottleit, unskilful, wastful habors:—what of schools, churches, arts, that property has a risen in value—with slottleit, unskilful, wastful habors:—what of schools, churches, arts, that property has a risen in value—with slottleit, unskilful, wastful habors:—what of schools, churches, arts, that property has a risen in value—and to import habores in the sound had proper distance with slottleit and the products are greater—halt man has been blessed, and God glorified. Pause a with slottleit, reader, until you fix these facts in your mind. But does any one object and asy they have lad to import labores in to some of the Islands to cultivate the soil. I answer, "ist true they have done so; and there are reasons for it—reasons which do mut in least militate against cunancipation.

1. The women now being wives, and with their husbands, the owners of houses and property are employed in their financies.

But suppose there is a demand for more laborers, by the women being in the fact of humanity, and suffer, for the present, shis country, and suffer

* See an address, delivered in London, before the British and Foreign Anti-S'avery Society, by the Rev. W. Knibb, a Baptist Missionary in Ja-maica for twenty-one years.

heavy as those of any other. The rights of man, the good of a country, and the glory of God, should never he sacrified to a little momentary cavetousness of the few.

Second reason why some Islands have had to import laborers.

Some of the men who were emancipated thave bought small parcels of land, and the cultivation of this, with the improvement of houses, &c., occupy much, and in some cases, all of their time. Some, also, have gone to trades. This division of labor, his control of the state of the state of the general good, of most individuals, and mannal prosperity.

Though the above classes have been called away from being field leands, still there is no necessity for the importation of foreign laborers.

There are laborers enough there if Government and proprietors will do their duty, as may be seen from these facts. The freeman now performs nearly double the labor he did in a state of slavery. The mode of cultivating the soil has been greatly improved. The plough and luce, insection of the local and the promotion of virtue, made it best that they should seek a home for themselves and their families.

When the might have enancipation took place. These greatly facilitate labor. If Government and proprietors will do their duty, there would be no need for the improvements, insignated by such postors, passed an Ejectment act, by which any laborer might be turned out of the house of proprietors in a week's notice. This leads us to notice the (3) Reason why laborers have been imported. The long of an analyst the submitted of the condition of the randities, and the promotion of virtue, made it best that they should seek a home for themselves and their families.

When they went to buying and building, a heavy tax was taken off of sugar-factories, and placed a heavy duty—on some articles, such as was also placed a heavy duty—on some articles, such as slungles, twelve times as much as the planter was to pay for the same material, coming from the same country, but used for staves. The Government thought it best that the land should be chiefly employed in the production of sugar and rum. On this the lahorer could not subsist, and had to be dependent upon foreign supplies for his bread-stuffs—his meal. Hour, and pork, or fish; on these, a heavy duty was placed.—On every barrel of pock, three dollars thirty-three cents. The taxes paid, chiefly by the laborers, on these articles, amounted, in 1812, to 127.821l. 11s. 6l; in 1843, to 190,250l; in 1841, to 192,517l. 12s. 7dl. In addition to all this, they refused to give the laborer but one shilling per day for his labor and the support of his family.

Was it any wonder that the laborer, under such unrighteous exactions, should refuse to labor for such men—her to the mountrins—construct houses to live in, and ty to raise something for him and his family to live upon? You, dear reader, would do the same. Nor is it at all surprising, if there should he want, and even suffering, among these laborers, as in other countries, where should he want, and even suffering, among these laborers, as in other countries, where should he want, and even suffering the first of our army depended upon any action of ours. Our action had reference, not the future operation of that army. It was a question not of immediate succor to our army should have suffered by the defeat of this family.

Was it any wonder that the laborer, under such unrighteness contenting for live in, and type to raise something for live in, and type to raise something for live in, and type to raise something about the inconvenience and want in these Islands, have inferred that this inconvenience and want in these Islands, have inferred that this inconvenience and want in these Islands, have inferred that this inconvenience and want in these Islands, have inferred that this inconvenience and want in these Islands

sulting from emaneipation. It is mere inference, not fact.

But note this: the inconvenience, to both proprietor and laborer, results, not from emaneipation, but from a sellish and unrighteous policy on the part of government and individuals. This is proven, or rather made more clear, from the fact that those individuals and Islands, who give a *See an address, delivered in London, before

Earl of Chatham, arising from the manly course he pursued in the English Parliament in pleading the cause of America. He spake freely of the impolicy and the injustice of the mother country towards the Colonies. He commenced his patriotic course before the war began, but he did not cease with the breaking out of hostilities. He plead for America; he exposed the Administration; he denounced their measures as infamous, while the war was in progress.

When opposing the administration, he employed language like this: "Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted; three milions of people so dead to all feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would he fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest." "The Americans have been teronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice." "If I were an American have been tronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice." "If I were an American have been teronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice." "If I were an American have been tronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice." "If I were an American have been tronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice." "If I were an American have been tronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice." "If I were an American have been the indelible stigma of public abbrevant of the freedom in peace and in war. Such was the language of the friends of liberty, on the floor of Parliament, and that body, even under that tyramine administration, had not the leardinood to attempt to suppress it. The last act of his life was an eight in behalf of the Colonies. The opposition in Parliament have always spoken with freedom in peace and in war. This is English liberty. Put, and Barre, and Burke, and all the leaders of the opposition, even at that day, were too enlightened, had tua ardent a love of liberty, to subseribe to the degrading and cowardly sentiment which we hear proclaimed upon this floor, in the ball of an American Congress.

I have no boasts to make of my devotion to my country.

sentiment which we hear proclaimed upon this floor, in the hall of an American Congress.

I have no boasts to make of my devotion to my country. I am a citizen of this country. This is the land of my birth. My lot is east in the l'inited States, and my fortune is connected with thers. When she is right, I will sustain her; and if I believe her to be wrong I will not give her apply hower to bring her into the right; so the twill point out her crors, and do all in my power to bring her into the right; so the will point out her corn, and our young men must be offered on the allar of our country, we may safely commend them to the God of battles—to that Being who rules in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth. I desire the prosperity of the removes the tensor of the earth. I desire the prosperity of the right; so the rinterest, and to the higher principles of moral rectifined, induced me to separate from those with whom I have generally acted. I could not consent to involve my country, and nuthing but my devotion to her interest, and to the higher principles of moral rectifined, induced me to separate from those with whom I have generally acted. I could not consent to involve my country, and any which I believe to be more seen sent by the Minister of Marine to Importance have been induced on the subscience, which or Sunth. The involve my personal and party purposes.

What Does the Sauth for the Africant We sincerely believe that had no improper feeling been indulged on the subscience, which or Sunth. A deeper with the decay backs, we believe God will oversule all for good. Before this serve the subscience of ships the kulif of Skeise and Mexico. The work has been called the constitution of the Sauth for the religious instruction and improvement of the vertice of ships the kulif of Skeise and Mexico. The contract of the first paper, La Presse of Monday, reached are discussed in the late of the principle of the principle of the contract of the principle of the principle of the principle of the pr operate in this less conspicuous but not less useful field of labor. And many such there are—exclusive of ministerial mission—met had been officially informed that the Presiment had been officially informed the Presiment had been officiall

trust in God, may push it forward to final success.

We had partly collected the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we found our labor abridged by an article in the Southern C. Advocate, from which we learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has no less than one hundred and forty ministers employed on domestic missions; and the writer assumes that one hundred and twenty of these are wholly employed in serving African missions. This estimate is evidently too low, for very few of those are engaged in serving the white population, and then thousands of blacks, and, indeed, numerous congregations of blacks—occupying separations. There is no improvement in Grain in the Laustern Engagement of the differences between the two countries on this subject.—(Hear. Hear.)

Mr. Packenham had received instructions to that effect from the British Government by the Calculation.

Sr. Puters raco, May 22.

I regret to say that the cholicra appears to be advancing with rapid stricks towards this city, from whore, no doubt, it will in time find its way to Wistern Borope.

Mr. Packenham had received instructions.

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Sr. Puters raco, May 22.

I regret to say that the cholicra appears to be advancing wi thousands of blacks, and, indeed, numerous congregations of blacks—occupying separate houses of worship—are served requestry by curenit and stationed preachers; so that the labor devoted to the religious improvement of the blacks is, at least, equal to the work of one hundred and thirty effective ministers. Many of these missionaries are men of the first order of idents—men who would stand high in any office in the Church, and in any department of service. But our Northern breth-

* In the Report of the Missionary Society of the ethodist Episcopal Church, South, just received, to find the number stated at 127, but several are at embraced in this enumeration—one, for exame, whose interesting report is in this week's pare—so that our estimate is within the truth.

that effect from the British Government by the Caledonia.

Sr. Peterbruga, May 22.
I regret to say that the cholera appears to be advancing with rapid strides towards this city, from whence, no doub, it will in time find its way to Wistern Europe.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—From May 30th to June 3d.—There has been a fair demand to Cotton since our last report. It amounts to 2.1,000 bales, viz: 3000 Saturday, 7000 Monday, 5000 Tuesday, and to-day 5000. Vesterday and to-day 1000 to 2000 bales were taken on speculation. Prices cannot be quoted lower, but the market is decidedly firm and steady, very extreme rates being obtained.

NUMBER 50.

extract from the speech of the Hon. Thomas Benton, delivered in the Senate of the United States, in 1814, upon the Texas

"These former provinces of the Mexican Viceroyalty, now departments of the Mex-ican Republic, lying on both sides of the Rio Grande from its head to its mouth, we now propose to incorporate, so far as they lie on the left bank of the river, into our Union, by virtue of a treaty of re-annexation with Texas. Let us panse and look our Union, by virtue of a treaty of re-annexation with Texas. Let us panse and look at our new and important proposed acquisitions in this quarter. First: There is the department, formerly the province of New-Mexico, lying on both sides of the river from its head-spring to near the Paso del Notte—that is to say, half way down the river. This department is studded with towns and villages—is populated, well cultivated, and covered with theks and herds. On its left bank (for I only-speak of the part which we propose to re-annex.) is, first, the frontier village Taos, 3,000 souls, and where the custom house is kept at which the Missouri caravans enter their goods.—Then comes Santa Fe, the capital, 4,000 souls; then Abiquerque, 6,000 souls; then some scores of other towns and villages—all more or less populated and surrounded by llocks and fields. Then come the departments of Chihudhua, Coahuila and Temaulipas, without settlements on the west bank of the river, but occupying the right bank and commanding the left. All this—being parts of four Mexican Governments and Governments—is perm nently re-annexed to this Union, if this treaty is ratified, and is actually re-annexed, from the moment of the signature of the treaty, aecording to the President's last message, to remain so until the acquisition is rejected by rejection the treaty. scapital, becomes a territory of the United States; an angle of Chilmalma, at the Paso del Norte, famous for its wine, also becomes ours; a part of the department of Coahuila, not populated on the left bank, which we take, but commanded from the right bank by Mexican authorities: the same of Tamanlipas, the ancient Nuevo Santandar (New St. Andrew.) and which eovers both sides of the river from its mouth for some hundred miles up, and all the left bank of which is in the power and possession of Mexica. These, in addition to old Texas; these parts of four States—these towns and villages—these people and territory—these flocks and herds—this shee of the Republic of Mexica, two thousand miles long and some bundred broad—all this our President has cutoff from its mother empire, and presents to us, and declares.

artes—who are thus employed from week to week. Young ladnes of education, of fortune, of rank, in society the most elevated, may be seen at each return of the Sabbath—Catechism in hand—surrounded with scores, perhaps hundreds, of Africans, and, like angels of mercy, dispensing to hungry souls the bread of life. How honorable the work! How glorions the reward! And we hope soon to see hundreds more of our Snuthern ladies engaged in this glorious employment.

It was not always thus. A new impulse has been given to this cause, which, we trust in God, may push it forward to thin success.

We had partly collected the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we form the thought of the action of the Africans, when we have the week that the continues to the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we have the week that the continues to the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we have the week that the continues to the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we have the week that the continues to the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we have the week the statistics of Southern Methodist missionaries to the Africans, when we have the week the work of the Africans, when we have the week the work of the Africans, when we have the week the work of the Africans, when we have the week the work of the Africans when we have the week the work of the Africans when we have the week the work of the Africans when we have the week the work of the Africans when we have the week the work of the Africans when we have the week the work of the Africans when we have the week the work of the Africans when we have the work of the Africans when we have the work of the Africans when we have the work of the Africans when the work of the Africans when the work of the Africans when the work of the Africans and the work of the Africans when the work of the Africans and the work of the Africans and the wo

which, at the proper time, I shall ask the vote of the Senate. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New-Mexico, Chihuahua, Codhuila and Tamaulipas, would be an act of direct aggression on Mexico; for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

" GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

An event has taken place in our country which we call and consider a triumph; and it is so; but there is in it, besides, the germ of a moral revolution, which, if rightly nurtured and trained, may

New Hampshire has freed herself. She has not only broken the fetters of party, but hurled from place the pro-slavery influence that guided And for the first time in the history of the ration, as a sovereign State, she will be represented by Senators elected by the Legislature, and known to the country, as the constitutional opponents of slavery in every form. The issue The friends of freedom triumphed, and

The people did their work well. It remains for these representatives to do theirs as well.

power of one independent man no one can What a motive to stimulate the legislator while toiling for freedom! We will show what ue, may accomplish for freedom, by briefly de-

Some twenty years ago, pro-slavery in its most gressive form began to display itself. That ost wonderful man, John C. Calhoun, unyielding in one purpose, yet siding with no party, de-He was neither Whig nor Democrat. But he sounded the alarm at the South. Taking advantage of ny sentiment which fanaticism had uttered there ice, pride, and passion, of slaveholders, and bid n arm and unite in defence of Southern rights, mblies, and declared to planters that they would oteet their property; that they would stand by "for that they would be the last men to

ondition to accomplish the objects of Mr. Calby all the political parties of the day; but he was not long in this position. South Corolina sent aim to the Senate. There, at first, he stood by what he wanted—position. This party he used as far as he could, and, because they were ble in some things, descried it. The anse of this desertion was-slavery. Other pre texts were assigned—other pleas put in; but this was the real motive. Mr. Calhoun joined the lemocracy, and soon after their union the right of was denied, and the gag law proposed in ter House of Congress, the simple object being to increase thereby the anti-slavery excitement in the free States, so to make more compact the pro-slavery union of the whole South. The plan was successful. Freemen at the North became incensed at the denial of a right asserted over and over again by Carolina, and made common to all men by the law of God and the Con-Il the Carolinian wanted. Their words were aught up; were circulated over the South their worst form; papers denounced them; public men denounced them; the pulpit denounced them; they were held up as a declaration of war against the South; they who uttered them were inveighed against as traitors; and the North itself avowed to be responsible. This course was pur-sued until public opinion in the slave States beame so fiery and ultra, that nothing too strong could be said for slavery, or too violent again the free States. And herein was the consumm tion, so long looked for, accomplished. South was united in defence of slavery, and John C. Calhoun, and the Carolinia clique, were heralded as the champions of Southern rights. Thus, after being cast down twice, and standing done in the whole country, the Nullifier, in effect,

became political master of the government.

What has followed since, every body known Texas annexed, and slavery extended; Mr. Van Buren defeated; Oregon settled; and every Southern measure carried, or likely to be carried. And all this done, too, without Mr. Calhoun, ed to aecomplish their ends; and so aecomplished as to command a majority of the people of the portion of them who were in opposition to them! Look at the facts. What was accomplished by nullification? The principle of protection was not abundoned by the compromise, plished by nullification? The principle of protection was not abundoned by the compromise, and no Congress, after it was entered into, pretended to be controlled by it. Besides, the tariff of '42 has been greated gives these. Vis. C. in the controlled by the compromise, and no Congress, after it was entered into, pretended to be controlled by it. Besides, the tariff of '42 has been greated gives these vis. C. our notions of christian freedom, are of another contains the second report of the Board of Physical Controlled by it. of 42 has been enacted since then. Yet Carolina has made no resort to nullification! And then, as to the denial of the right to petition, or, as it is termed, the gag law. At first, the South demanded something beyond the Constitution as a guarantee that alavery should not be touched by ngress. On this ground, the Democracy granted party, and understanding full well our So

without anything worthy the name of a struggle—and when abolitionists had increased five fold in the free States! This shows, as plain as day, that both nullification, and the gag, were used simply as political means to accomplish ulterior results, and that the pretexts offered for a resort to them were hollow and false throughout. Mr. Callioun knew there was no danger to slavery from violence without; he knew that Congress contil not, and would not, interfere with it in the States; and yet, he risked a clash with the government, and drove the free States into the support of the gag, under this assumed pretence, intending, there v. to extend and perpetuate slavery!

New have received the following letter from F. D. Hill, Post-master, Dover, Ky.:

Dovera, Kr. June 23, '46. Being (for the present) my own interpreter of the laws under which I act,—allow me to advertise von, as General Agent of the "True American." that through this office no publicity can be given to that paper, or any other that would have a keep required in finence upon two classes of our community: I mean those whom our laws recognize as slavers, as well as those, who not unsumminity. You will, therefore, by the directions of some of those to whom the "American" is directed, connected with the position I have myself assumed, as would be a summary and the control of the summary and the control of t

ending, there w, to extend and perpensive connected white the problem of mailing any more layery!

But the wonder is, that Mr. Calhoun should of your papers to this office.

With all proper respect, I remain, &c.

F. D. HILL, P. M. have succeeded in actually easting odium upon that portion of the free States which resisted his pro-slavery efforts. Ask any conservative at the North, why it is that anti-slavery has made so fitting the progress in the South and he will answer you, "Ultra abolitionism is the cause." Ask any slave, holder in Kentucky, or Virginia, why it is that the principles of emancipation have died out since '31 and '32, and he will reply—"It is owing to the violence of the anti-slavery feeling of the North."

And both will tell you, grayely and carmette, their carmet property of the sum of the same and whether a cracked-brain post-unister has the right to do what Mr. F. D. Hill says he will do. We shall take good care, at least, to inform the Post-Master General of this cett, insolance and pose tyrange. and 32, and he will repty—"It is owing to the violence of the anti-stayery feeling of the North."

And both will tell you, gravely and carnestly, that but for this one thing, Virginia and Kentucky would have been far advanced towards universal freedom. There is adroitness for you! There is action which surpasses the supposed cunning of Machiavelli, and yet equals in boldness the conduct of the boldest political schemer the world ever knew We now, the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now, the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now, the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now, the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now, the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now the great father of abolitionis where the world were knew We now the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now the great father of abolitionis where the world ever knew We now the great father of abolitionis which acclamation, by fire thurstoned where the world was a sin, but, as exclusively of Northern origin!

Here, then, we see what one man can do in a moment, to put down such a move, at all

the national compact; that there was no cause for adarm, "for that they would be the last men to create it, or to tolerate any cause or course in others flat could create it." Very soon after this great produces the could be added to the coul houn has done against it. The same—do we say?

Let us declare rather, that these qualities will be

the great Mogul of Dover and the neighborhood ment were established,—not to oppress, to make chattles of men and women, to chain their soils down in degradation and ignorance, and ply their muscles, day in and day out, that a tyrant hist may be glutted—but to culichten, to elevate, to give all the widest and fullest opportunity, to make inay be glutted—but to calighten, to clevate, to give all the widest and fullest opportunity, to make all, as far as may be, happy and free. Let three representatives in the Senate from New Hampshire, prepare manfully for this great work. Let ms as manfully stand by them and it. And, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, the cause of Farlows will train them?

Another thing. This contemptible fellow, F. D. Iff, either wrote to us on public business, as a

SHINGHTSTOWN, IA., June 10, 1816.

I was much pained on reading in your paper of last week, an extract from the St. Louis Reveille, denouncing Rev. A. Bullard in the most severe terms, for presuming to speak from the pulpit against theatrical performances; and you remark, "How dare a slave-holding Christian denounce theatres!" I will not give an an opinion, as to what Mr. Bullard ought, or ought not to say in the pulpit and the same properties. The Harbinger says, we have quoted an article from the darkers!" I will not give an an opinion, as to what Mr. Bullard ought, or ought not to say in the pulpit. eatros!" I will not give an opinion, as to what r. Bullard ought, or ought not to say in the puls. The knows his rights as a citize of a free mitry, and his duty to his God; but I wish to treet the impression that went abroad in last sek's paper, that he is a shaveholder. I am persually acquainted with Mr. Bullard, and he is of only ind a slaveholder, but he is an avowed again to oppression in all its forms. I do not emitted in saying, that he has said and done more gainst slavery than any other timister of the gostin S stricts, and any strict of the gostin S stricts, and any stricts of the gostin S stricts, and any stricts of the gostin S stricts, and stricts of the gostin S stricts, and stricts of the gostin S stricts, and stricts of the gostin S stricts of the gostin S stricts, and the glorious cause which you have expensed.

All that we meant to do or say was, that it was exceedingly childish in a minister holding slaves, to denounce dancing, and theatre-going, as great sins. We call it childish—it is downright sacrilege. We have no patience with such ministers. They stand up, preaching and praying, calling down the vengeance of God upon amusements at the social board, and shows at the theatre, and those who participate in, or witness then; and, at the same time, hold their fellow-heings in bondage. Grant the former to be sins: they are light as gossamer, compared with that of slave-holding, and for one, we are not for allowing any man to put on the livery of Heaven, that he may practice any such inhuman barharity. We have no patience with such ministers

stamp. We should let him do as we do—speak our mind frankly on all subjects. The impression we had was, that he was a slaveholder. We sup-

On this ground, the Democracy granted One stern souled man, afraid of no and to learn, besides, that the, Rev. Mr. Bullard, the confluent form, and the recovery of the pa

Petty Insolence and Tyranny

Here, then, we see what one man can do in a bad cause, and for slavery. Let us learn now what may be necomplished in a good cause, and the the True American never has, and never can, produce insurrection, and this fact, this war, that up may add the prince after the produce insurrection. this poor dolt, or miserable pimp of slavery, know-

The responsibility rests, in a great part, upon Messrs, Jos. Cilley and J. P. Hale, Senators from New Hampshire. We have detailed what the energy of one man has done to extend slavery: the same energy, independence, patience, and persecverance will do as much for freedom as Mr. Calbonn has done no man has done to extend slavery: the same chergy, independence, patience, and persecverance will do as much for freedom as Mr. Calbonn has done no mind it. The same advanced free whites shall, and shall not read! He is to be

Another thing. This contemptible fellow, F. D. Hell, either wrote to us on public business, as a public officer, or he did not. He had no right to address us in his private capacity. We had not needled with its address us in his private capacity. We had not needled with his address, and he should not meddle with ours. Yet the fellow makes us pay post age on his letter, while spitting, at us his spite, and, upon the free white laborers of Kentucky, his venom. He does not know how to do a mean thing in a depend way. There is not in her thing in a decent way. There is nothing in him we venture to say, of the true spirit of the man We shall take care, hereaf

ing Citley, Lilley, or downright grammatical blum not attributed altogether to our ignorance.

A rumor is very current that Great Britain has offered to mediate between this country and Mexico. We doubt if this rumor be true, It is a

pose we drew this impression from the publication then before us. And, therefore, we put the question as we did.

cases formerly reported, and now on hand, all are convalencent with the exception of two, which may be properly regarded as very bad cases. The

party, and understanding full well our Southern politicians, denounced this denial of the right of the petition by the House of Representatives, and continued to denounce it until it was abandoned. Is a generous laborer in the cause of human liberty, and human well-being. We are indebted to our friend for correcting the error into which we built you a further spread of the desease as very slight indeed.

Sketch of the Speech of Mr. Clay,

narks, concluded by saving made a few rechooses to address the people, or whom the people choose to hear, can now speak:

the Wine Suprate spread in this position is power, now sustained by a leading Texan Scuator, Gen. No one that casts his eye abroad and sees the

tive; my country calls for help, and, "right or and future, wrong," I rally to her standard. Whatever diftive; my country cause for needy, and, may convey my country cause for needy and rature.

There is no doubt of the fact, that if we could call out and combine the virtuous feelings of the country—its true heartedness—its best judgment and courage, that we could control, if not check allowed the interiors of selfants.

It is the true glory of a free people, that we are as to act; and whilst I volunteer to risk my life in

Whether Texas was rightly admitted

the means of planting, near by you, the school-house, where your boys and girls shall be well

Mod of the same spirit is the True Democrat, Cuyahoga, Olio. This journal will not allow its rude cabin, his little patch of ground near it, showing industry and some degree of skill in agriculture. In other days he was a poor boy brought up amid ruch planters and wealthy men. And why left he his native spot for his wild mountain home! Young though he was—untaught and ignorant—he knew there was no hope for hin there; and that socially he never could be a freeman while surrounded by hordes of slaves. He saged prent had become used to the "It we knew such would be the result of our "It we

thers, and assess, ig faced into the mountains, that all might be fire.

There are generous and magnanimous slave-holders, who understand this oppression upon poor white laborers, who do all in their power to alleviate it, and stand ready to remove it alto-heart; and if we had more of it, it would be better gether. But the majority of them neither see it, for the press and the people. Of all arguments, or, if they see it, care one fig about it. The those are the meanest and most contempible that ruder and more ignorant among them turn a deaf rest upon such selfish grounds as those referred to ear to the oppressed whites, and act as if their very blood hoiled when referred to their wrongs. in the long run ever lost anything from his hom-They seem blind, indeed, to the might of the oppression which slavery creates among their kind-red in blood and odor. Tell them to change places with the poor white men near them. Bid—away that, lest it may flored the South, or keep away that, lest it may flurt them at home, they here with the poor while her hear them. Do soon out, took it may had them at home, hary been put their spoked and proud some in the po-tition of the poor man's boys. It is of no avail. ought to go down. The longer they live, as They methors see the monstrons wrong inflieted truckling, time-serving, mercenary, covardly, and upon them, or else are callous to them. But slavish—the barder will it be to redeem the land these poor white men-the hard and honest sons, from corruption, and save the Union from downof toil—must they fawn upon such slaveholders, fall, and say, "good masters, we will bear all and "T honor you besides!" Can they, willing to suffer ing, adds everything themselves, look upon their young-lings, and see their fate, and not hear the pend of

ned, there was in the Legislative Hall, doubtless

chooses to address the people, or whom the people choose to hear, can now speak:

After a long and unanimons call, Mr. C. arose
and said:

Men of Fayette—it is well known to at least a
portion of you, that no man has more steadily and
portion of you, that no man has more steadily and
to be becomed this war than 1. Both by

unsparingly denounced this war than I. Both by one half the time they have no opinions to express, speech and the pen have I warned my country-men of the calamity which is now upon us. At the White Sulphur Springs, I told you that in tak-ing party think," that deprives them of all real

S. Houston, if the sern catastrophe left any longer troubled state of affairs, can help being anxious about room for speculation.

I'p to the time that this war was legalized by congressional assumption, it continued to meet my journals that speak boldly, yet not recklessly, about But now, stern necessity leaves me no alterna-

istration, is lost in the great first law of nations, as and courage, that we could control, if not check alwell as of individuals, and the instincts of self-preservation lead me to make common cause in the defence of our common country.

He shall be decided the true friend of his country when justly made, rarely remain unanswered; its try, who not only consistently warus her against reasoning, when true and decided, neer falls unevil, but rescues her from the danger of her errors heeded. And if at this time, when there is so or her crimes: And, as at no time have I sought much cause for alarm, and such an earnest desire to individual popularity at the expense of the common good, so now I shall not claim exemption had these appeals and this reasoning, we verily befrom common danger and equal sacritire, upon the lieve all our difficulties would be easily overcome,

It is the true glory of a free people, that we are not called upon to execute the mandate of an inexamble superior. It is our part to advise, as well date of June 1st, and though its remarks refer to a party, and declare devotion to party, (with which we have nothing to do) yet they breathe so fine a spirit, and offer such strong testimony as to the fact that the people demand a higher and truer endeav-or on the part of the press to enlighten and direct

It is now out of place to review the Texan controversy. Whether Texas was rightly admitted into this I tion or not, remains to other times and other places than now and here for determination. Thus mich, however, I do say, that I am constrained to egard the river Neuces as the western boundary of Texas. We ask of you that, whilst we fly to the rescue of our gallant army, that you place us on the safe ground of justice.

I go not is the enemy of the Catholic religion, nor the invider of a sister republic in a west of aggression mid rapine.

I sak this we conquer an honorable and speedy peace; and that our unhappy enemy shall not be forced to dishonorable terms.

I believe that our overpowering force thrown at once into the Mexican dominions will in the long run save treasure and blood.

I do not beglieve the war can last long without bringing tae allied nations of Christendom against us; and whatever success we may have had at other times, it is not now that we can hope to stand against the world in arms.

I was a good and wise custom among the Athenians, that he who advised the republic, should prove the fidelity of his counsel by personnal execution. So now 1 fall into the ranks, as a private, with my blanket and canteen, giving practical illustration of that equality of privilege among men which I have ever advocated. If from the Evecutive, or the people, I shall receive promotion, I shall unaffectedly be gratified, for I regard the confidence and approlation of my country men as only less than the consciousness of having, partially at least, at all times discharged my duty to a proper the fields of the consciousness of having, partially at least, at all times discharged my duty to the propole, I shall receive promotion, I shall unaffectedly be gratified, for I regard the confidence and approlation of my country men as only less than the consciousness of having, partially at least, at all times discharged my duty to

a shall unaffectedly be gratured, for I regard the confidence and approbation of my countrymen as only less than the consciousness of having, partially at least, at all times discharged my duty to the form the mountain land, a part of which we give:

We received a letter from the mountain land, a part of which we give:

" " I was talking with Squire—and Doctor—about the American, and, says, I do hope the American won't stop; for, says I, it comes to me like an old friend, warming me inside; and, says the Squire, no it won't; and, I said, God bless you, Squire, for that; I want to know how it is, for I'll pile another follar to save it; for I read it always after the Bible on Sunday, and on week days, when I don't read the Bible, &c. &c. &c.

The Squire is right, friend. You shall have the True American week in and week out for many a year; just so long as a herald of freedomen be supported in the State. Never fear! The True American will speak to, and first, you, and for such as you; and m God's own time may be the means of planting, near by you, the school-bours where your hove; and gribs khall be well.

The True American will speak to, and first, you, and for such as you; and m God's own time may be the means of planting, near by you, the school-bours where your hove; and gribs khall be well.

The True American will speak to, and first, you, and for such as you; and m God's own time may be the means of planting, near by you, the school-bours where your hove; and gribs khall be well.

The True American will speak to, and first, you, and or well as you; and m God's own time may be the means of planting, near by you, the school-bours where your hove; and gribs khall be well.

The True American will speak to, and first, you, and or well as you; and my how the present the means of planting, near by you, the school-bours where your hove; and gribs khall be well.

And of the same spirit is the True Democrat,

be a freeman white surrounded by hordes of slaves. He saged parent had become used to the galling oppression. The son bore it patiently until he had lad that aged parent down in his last sleep; and then, with his nother, and young brothers, and sisters, lg hied him to the mountains, not of our country, and we have no disposition to reconstructions.

Thus thinks the True Democrat, and so think-

everything themselves, look upon their younglings, and see their fate, and not hear the pead of
freedom invoking them to master a curse which
makes slaves of their flesh and blood! It is out
of the question. No Yero that has tracked
earth with blood, has hatched forth more inhuman
eruelty than slavery hesps upon our poor white
laborers; and it ought not to be tolerated.

Dearth.

Mr. Herrick, member of Congress from New
York, died at Washington on the 21st, and was
buried on the 23d.

He is represented to have been a good mannot as possessing the highest order of intellect,
but with a heart warm in its sympathies, and devoted to every good cause.

It were well if such an event could so far still
the tumult of ambition, and the rival strife of parties, as to make legislators of the land think and
act for its real good. But death has no such
power. With all its stermness it estimat mare
selfishness quail, or silence the promptings of an
unholy ambition. The day Mr. Merrick was burtheir properties.

That individual must be a superficial observer of
the course of things not to perceive that there is waked up, and there is waked up, and there is waken in pure so with the part to sharing the pure so for the recurse of this country, a spirit deadly and the results and to slavery, and pure sion. The bashers fore and
strength and zeal with every revolving sun, and
which is determined at all hazards to vinicate the
principles of ure fathers, the tam-shed honer and
principles of Republican Governments, and to when
its matter at an adverty vesting of political inequality and
strength and zeal with every revolving sun, and
which is determined at all hazards to vinicate the
principles of ure fathers, the tam-shed honer and
principles of ure fathers, the tam-shed honer and
principles of Republican Governments, and to were
the returned at all hazards to vinicate the
principles of ure fathers, the tam-shed honer and
principles of ure fathers, the tam-shed honer and
principles of ure fathers, the tam-shed honer and
pri "That individual must be a superficial obs

erests of free labor never can be protected and since the first of the down-trollen and oppressed: we must either the Tempte of the Most lught, to whow that the time had come then the oppressed: we must enter the Tempte of the Most lught, to who that the time had come then the objects and purposes of the Mexican war should be made known.

The two first positions we must pass by, for who have not bowed the knee to Baal," and who realize that slavery is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the establishment of the Redeemer's kingdom."

Success be with all these efforts: they are the bubbling up of the waters of life. They may some

The President, as we stated last week, sent in to the Senate, in answer to resolutions of that body, a message covering estimates, from the War and Navy Departments, of the probable expenses of prosecuting the war against Mexico, from this time to 30th of June, 1847, the close of the next fiscal year. In thism swage he urges the imposition of duties on many a size now admitted duty free, and a reduction at the states on others to what he styles "the dard." The war with Mexico, lie to tratefally affect our trade and compton with the rest of the world. He recommends as a precautionary measure, to guard against possible lack of uneans, that continion and the subject, but makes this demand. guard against possible lack of means, that contingent authority be given to issue treasury notes, or to contract a loan, for a limited amount, re-imbur-

commencement	0) 111	e present .	session of con-
Eress:			
T	the	30th June,	1st July, 1846,
		1846.	to 30th June.
Admiant Gen's est	male,		·
Quartermaster Leen		SHILLIND	5 -00,000
Paymeter G n.	tho	130,000	5,776 977
Colom sarv Gen. s	nlss.		
tence estimate.		652 060	t 980,6t5
Surgeon C. u.	do.	(300)) j	¥2,000
Eog mer bore se's	10.	21 000	84,000
Too g spineal do	eto.		20 001
Ord ance do	elu.	GOL DUU	24 ,000
		100000	

ng est mate of the expenses in his department:

made by John Randolph in the debate on the Missouri question, and evidently, in parts, musunderstands us. The Virginia orator said:

"We do not govern them (the people of the Morth) by our black slaves, but by their own loop ment of all the largest ships of war afloat, out a corresponding diminution of force in the of the small vessels, there would be meed of rasing the appropriations by eight hundred shand dollars. But such a necessity does not present exist; and the consideration of it may the deferred till the mext session of Congress, the stated that if the amounts which ebeen estimated by the Department for the ent services of the mext fiscal year, shall be appropriated by Congress, those amounts, in addition.

In addition, and evidently, in parts, musunderstands us. The Virginia orator said:

We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our black slaves, but by their own lottle slaves. We know nothat we are doing. We of the South are always united, from the Olinio to Provide and we can always united, but the work of the North are beginning to divide. We have conjucted when we have you there once more, we mean to keep you there, and nail you donen like the provided of the part first the stated that if the amounts which ebeen estimated by the Department for the cut services of the mext fiscal year, shall be appropriated by Congress, those amounts, in addition.

In addition, and evidently, in parts, musunderstands us. The Virginia orators aid:

We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our black slaves, but by their own or the same should be always united, from the Olinio to Provide slaves, which same always united, from the Olinio to North) by our black slaves, but by their own of the South are always united, from the Olinio to Provide slaves, but by our black slaves, but by few and other slaves, we will shall be always united, from the Olinio to the North are always united, from the United States of the North are always united, from the United States of the South are always united, from the

Capital unprotected, a revolution will be sure to ensue; but we doubt whether he can command would resene it from the appearance, even, of ar

Old French Spotlations.

The following is the vote by which the French Spotlation bill has just passed the Senato:

Spoliation bill has just passed the Senato:

Yeas—Messers, Archer, Jishley, Bagby, Barrow,
Bernen, Thos Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Corwin,
Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Greene, Houston, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of
Louisiana, Miller, Moreliead, Vilea, Pearce, Serier,
Summons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge

27.

The Institute is in a prosperous condition.

—27.

Nays—Messis, Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Hannegan, Haywood, Jennes, Lewson, McDulfe, Mangum, Pennybaker, Rusk, Semple, Speight, Turney, Yulee—28.

And from a Massachusetts man! I sound out so stirringly as we should like; but it

Mr. Webster, June the 21th, in the t. S. Senate, on a motion that a bill to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces have a second reading, embraced the occasion to address the Senat First, to declare his readiness to vote for all sup views upon the Government plan of ratsing reve

Success be with all these efforts: they are the bubbling up of the waters of life. They may seem small rivulets now; but they will increase in number and in volume, until they swell into a mighty stream, and refresh the whole country by their fertilizing and invigorating influences.

When Exthusials:

When Exthusials:

When Extra are the become invaders, and infine muto our people and army, the very worse spirit which ever awared citizen or soldier? We

The President, in his two messages, of 13th May, and 16th June, says that he is ready to treat with Mexico on terms of peace. Does Mexico refuse homorable peace, whenever the Mexican Government shall maintest a like disposition. The existing war has been reuntered necessary by the arts of Mexico; and whenever that power shall be ready to do no justice, we shall be prepared to sheath the sword, and tender to her the olive branch of peace. The properties of the word of the word of the properties of the word of the properties of the word of the word of the word of the properties of the word of th ranch of peace."

governed, and, as the Massachusetts Senstor says,
In submitting the estimates of the War Departsstupid and infatuated? That of forbearance, a

branch of peace."

In submitting the estimates of the War Department, the Secretary says they are based upon the assumption that the regular army will soon be filled up to its maximum—of 15,000 men—and that a volunteer force of 20,000 foot, and 5,000 munted men, is to be at once organized, received into service, and kept there mutil the 30th of June, 1847. The estimates are made for an army of over 40,000 men, mostly operating in the field, in an enemy's country, deriving their supplies principally from the 1 inited States.

Of course, if all the volunteers are not called into service, there will be a proportionate reduction of the expenses. Other reductions are hoped for, but in making out the estimates it was deemed best to allow for all probable contingencies. The details are thus given:

Instinate of funds required for the prosecution of the war against Mexica, from the 13th of May, to the 30th June, 1846, and from July 1816, to June 30th, 1847, over and above the sum estimated for by this departocut, at the computational of the present assum of Congress.

To the 30th June, 1st July, 1846, 1846, and proportionate reductions of the eventuated for by this departocut, at the computational of the present assum of Congress.

To the 30th June, 1st July, 1846, 1846, and 1st

Sound advice! Solemn and timely counsel-And we believe in perfect consonance with the wish of the whole of the American people Mexico status atonic and the governments of Europe to cultivate pence and the arts of peace, and if we fear, or Mexico hopes, that Great Britain, or any other power, will aid her, this fear and hope will be wholly groundless. Why not, then, under these circumstances resort to a formal embassy! "We can afford to do so," says Mr. Webster; "we can also nothing in liquid to the in his not become a continuing in dignity by it. It is not stooping on our part, be-cause all the world knows that the contest is very unequal. If she will consent to this, I say meet her in negotiation, and in the wean time suspend military operations; but if she will not do this-if she persists foolishly and senselessly in carrying on the war-if she prefers war to peace, then, she must have war, rigorous war, until she be

The Bistinction.
The Boston Whig-a sensible and excellent 2,750,000 00 Journal - quotes our article upon the remarks made by John Randolph in the debate on the

inted by Congress, those amounts, in addition to arms which are now standing to the credit will be sufficient to launch and equip the confliction to launch and equip the conf sury, will be sufficient to launch and equip the shops-of-war Albany and Germantown, to repair and equip all the vessels which are now hunched, excepting the Franklin, and to employ so many of these vessels as can be manned with ten thousand men.

Mexteo.

Advices from Haxana bring us dates from the edity of Mexico to 11: 30th ulti, and Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. The peak of Paredes marching to the Rio Grande with inteen thousand men. We take this to be guess work. If Paredes leaves the Capital unprotected, a revolution will be sure to Capital unprotected, a revolution will be sure to a construction of the propose that we supposed for processing the propose of the propose of the process of the figure used by John Randolph; but we supposed our introduction of the phrase, proposer.

the men or the money.

Licking River.

Our friends in the various counties watered by this river, are exerting themselves to raise stock for improving it. A convention is to be held at the Illusticks for this object. It is an important one, and the county of the count

is should be left untried to earry it through. anylody to the wall, nor be driven there our The Lock and Dam System, on the Licking, it perfected, would make that valley one of the rich-imoral sussion, acting through public opinion, or perfected, would make that valley one of the richest and most productive in Kentucky.

Southern Baptist Convention.

This body assembled at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday of last week. Delegates are in attendance from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginna, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Lousiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and from China. The Convention was organized by electing the Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, of S. C., as President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Old French Spotlations.

Old French Spotlations.

Old French Spotlations.

Mission to Havana.
It is reported, that Commodore A. S. McKenzie,

The Context.

The Medical at the city of Mexico than on the Context.

The Senate is the city of Mexico than on the Context.

The Mexico exposed on every side. We may consider North Mexico as virtually abandoned.

The is currently reported and helieved, that Mr.

Slidell has been sent to the Rio Grande, and we have consider north Mexico as virtually abandoned.

The is currently reported and helieved, that Mr.

Slidell has been sent to the Rio Grande, and which they are entitled by the principles of justice and the Constitution of the country.

The Mexico exposed on every side.

The is currently reported and helieved, that Mr.

Slidell has been sent to the Rio Grande.

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It is currently reported and helieved, that Mr.

Slidell has been sent to the Rio Grande.

It is currently reported and helieved, that Mr.

Middle has been sent to the Rio G

Constitution? This slave power, and that alone. It has extended the slave mart to the Rio Grande, and weakened the free States and the two great parties in them in moral power and political strength.

Disquises are useless on this question. Man was never born to see God's image trampled in the dust, or traded about as common utcrehandize, widhout resenting it. He may cling, amid much abuse and wrong, to party association. But he will look upon all connection with any political body that tolerates this glaring iniquity, as pollution, and sower it the moment he sees it with indignant scorn. The hope, then, if the free States, coasists in their making, at once, a manly stand against all pro-slavely aggression.

The islea that this will weaken them in the South is all mountainte. When or where has a party failed to do good when it acted uprightly? The power of truth is omnipotent. It may be metand resisted; there may be those in and out in power who will threaten it and its advocates with violence; a calm determined conduct will scatter this opposition like chaff. Nn man—no party—need fear, when in the right. It is only when men and parties are fully that they fail.

Late amit Important from Bienos Ayres.

The New York Tribune has received dates from Buenos Ayres, up to the 9th ult, by the bark Chancellor.

The resents to be no prospect of the difficulties heing settled. The port was still blockaded. An afflir had taken place; between the Commanders of the English and French squadrons, that may result seriously. An English vessel, violating those was seized by the commandary of men defended in dendance and men and parties are fully appear in a few days. It is understood that he will reassume the doctrines be avowed in 1816. He goes against all caucus candidates, and will oppose a national convention.

Volunteers.

The volunteers in Mexico find array work no sport, One of them writing of his march from 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, till 4 or 5 in the central parties. The propose of the difficulties heigh set the s

Travel. Fre glit on Goods,	1844. 31,777 70 700 13 5,900 33	1815. 81368 89 1.1 6 91 19.036 55	1846. 83.115 5 2, ~2 5 36.235 2
Tons of Coal trans-	11,381 26	\$22 472 35	\$12,233 6
	9.055 02	19,211 15	29 237 1

It is reported, that Commodere A. S. McKenzie, las been send on a special mission to the Ex-Penn, dent, Santa Anna, and his secretary Almonte. Not a likely story. The way certainly to diarram these Mexicans of all influence in their own country, would be to circulait the oppinion that they were substand by the American Government.

Besides there is a meanines in this kind of said the history of the table of the history of the table which we hearity despite. Whatever we do with Mexico, It to ado openly. We would mad be a disperiently to surpation, and trickeys to rapacity. The government that acts in this spartit save to dimmed wherever its name is known, and we would as first a we could, keep may from the Journal of Commerce, a letter having reference to like sulpice. The Commerce is the technique of the surparation of

The parties of the field was also as the parties

Slavery in the District of Columbia. The limits of a newspaper article, forbid a com-tension of this subject, but cough may a presented to induce honest men to think and

District of Columbia, which was ceded by the said State to the Finited States, and by them accepted for the State of Maryland as they now exist shall be and continue in force in that part of said district, which was ceded by that State to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid."

By this statute, the laws of Virginia and Maryland, shave cudes and all, so far as they affected the United States; just as truly and/ceally so, as if every statute of those States had been re-ensered by Congress for the government of the District, the each of these acts fost quoted, this simple clauser: "Secret such parts thereof as authorized shave pilothing would have ceased at once in the District, in each of these acts fost quoted, this simple clauser is stated should be continued in force and the system of slavery preserved by Congress. Hardly and of slavery preserved by Congress. Hardly and the state of Stavery, or to be credited by the advocates of Stavery, or to be credited by the advocates of Stavery, or to be credited by the investigation of the state of Maryland was passed in November, and the Inture of Stavery of the United States, appointed to assemble as New York on the first Monday of March next, let and the Inture of States and district in this State, not exceed the United States, appointed to assemble of the Unite

Here is the whole act, and there is no hint at any reservations in it.

The act of Virginia was passed in December, of the same year, and was in these words:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State, and in any part thereof, as Congress may be law direct, shall be and the same is hereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States in Firld. And any part thereof, as Congress and Government of the United States in Firld. And associated within the Ambardura many for the Congress and Government of the United States in Firld. And associated when the same is hereby forever ceded also defined as the same is hereby forever ceded and relinquished to the Congress and Government of the United States in Firld. And associated when the same is hereby forever ceded as the same is the condition of the United States."

Sic. 2. Provided that nothing herein contained shull be construed to vest in the United States any sight of property in the soil, or to affect the hights of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States."

The Order States and States any conditions and the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States."

The Order States and States any conditions and the same shall or may be transferred by such individuals to the United States."

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New York State Census.

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New York State Census.

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New York State Census.

The Order of New York taken the previous of the United States.

New York State

The control of the co

must be a law-making power, competent to catablish and maiotum it:

The Congress of the United States is not such a law-making power, leving expressly forbiddien to deprive "any person" of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law:

But the Congress of the United States is the unly law-making power in the Di-tricl of Colombia:

Slavery, therefore, cannot be constitutionally established or maintained in the District.

Nothing more is needed to put an end to slaveholding in the District, than the simple repeal of the slave laws, unconstitutionally adopted and enforced by Congress. Less than half a closen lines will do.

Be it enacted, &c., That all laws and parts of laws, heretofore adopted or directed to be in force within the District of Colombia, relating to slave-hobbing in the District of Colombia, relating to slave-hobbing the next mosth for their Eastern hothing he and the same are hereby repealed.

DOMESTIC MARKET.

The results of this
to 0.241 kegs at the
to 0.244 kegs at the
to quote plantation 22@30e; fair stock,
ek 80 bbls. Sigar-house 42@15e
there is a demand for black and white must
be shell.

es snouncers at 2ge. van.—Sale of \$0 barrels No. 1 at 5c per fb. GAR.—Sale of \$4 hirds, good far at 6je, per lb. LT —Sale from river of 200 bris. No. 1 Kanawha

from wagons at 4 # He; from store lard is held at 6 # 0 | e bar at 4 to 4 | e; pig at 3 | e. e. r. supis of this orticle are heavy.

in \$3.50 per bushel.

Jahmain and Boson nails we quote in 44.254 e.

it ty, it which figures we note considerable sales,
on hand a good. A reveel this week 717 keys.
Fe quote unseed at 60.655 e. ns in quality; little;
germ \$1.27 u.5. c. salor 75.6 s. per gallon;

Flour — A sale from store of 50 barrels at \$2.70.
White x.—Sules of 33, 35 and 90 bris at 14c, per gallon
O lris at 15c.
Bacox — Sales of 15 hinds, sides at \$4.44, packed, 350

(From the Kinckerbocker.)
The Printer.

"The Printer, in his folio, heraldeth the world.—Now come tidings of weddings, makings, nummeries, entertainments, jubilees, wars, fires, inundations, thefis, murbilees, wars, fires, inundations, thefis, murbilees. makings, interest, mandations, thefts, murders, massacres, meteors, comets, spectrums, prodigies, shipwrecks, piracies, seafights, law-suits, pleas, proclamations, embassies, trophies, triumplis, revels, sports, plays; then again, as if in a new-shifted seene, treasons, cheating-tricks, robheries, enormons villainies of all kinds, funerals, burials, new discoveries, expeditions; now comical, then tragical matters. To-day we itear of new officers created, to morrow, of great men deposed, and then again of fresh linours confered; one is let loose and another imprisoned; one purchaseth, another breaketh; one thrives, lis in eighbor turneth bankruptt now plenty, then dearth and fambreaketh; one unives, its neighbor turneth bankrupt; now plenty, then dearth and famine; one runs, another rides, wrangles, laughs, weeps, and-so-forth. Thus we daily hear such like, both public and private news."—Old Burton.

news." — Ota Burron.

He stood there alone at that shadowy heur,
By the swinging lamp dimly burning;
All silent within save the ticking type,
All without, save the night-watch turning,
And heavily echoed the solemn sound,
As slowly he pseed o'er the frozen ground.

And dark were the mansions so lately that shone,
With the joy of festivity gleaning,
And kearts that were breathing in sympathy then,
Were now living it o'er in their dreaming;
Yet the PRINTER still worked at his lonely post,
As slowly he gathered his nighty bost.

And there lay the merchant all pillowed in down,
And building bright hopes for the morrow;
Nor dreamed he that fate was then weaving a wand,
That would bring that mer and sortiow;
Yet the PRINTER was there in his shadowy

And ha set in his frame-work that rich man's

The young wife was sleeping, whom lately had

The young wile was seeping.

The bound
The ties that death only can sever;
And dreaming, she started, yet woke with a smile,
For she throught they were parted forever!
But the Privers was clicking the types that
would tell

Would tell
On the mortow, THE TRUTH of that midnight spell!

And there lay the statesman, whose feverish brow, And reatless, the pillow was pressing.
For he felt through the shadowy mist of his dream
This latticest theres now possessing:
Yet the Puinten worked on, 'mid silence and

And due for Ambition its lowliest tomb.

And showly the PRINTER kept gathering up His budget of grief and of gladuces; A wreath for the noble, a grave for the low, For the happy a cup full of saducas; Strange stories of wonder to evictant the ear And dark ones of letror to curdle with fear.

Foll strange are the takes that dark host shall bear. To pulace and cot on the mutrow;
Oh welcome, thice welcome, to many a heart!
To many a bearer of surrow;
It shall go like the wind and wandering air,
For the and its changes are impressed there,

The Country Manty-Mckker. The Country Manty-Nekker.

A friend of mine had remarked for some time in Nottingham, where he lived, a singular-looking woman going to and fro in the streets past his linuse. She was tall and strong; had the figure and gait of a man; had a strong expressive countenance, full of a strange but original character; in short, was one out of the ordinary class of mortals. "That woman," said he to himself, " is no townswoman. She has grown up in some country-place; she has not only a character, but a history, and I should in the street, she seemed to look hard and searchingly at him, as if to say, "Who are you now? You don't seem to me just like the rest of these townsfolks, who don't care a halfpenny for anxhody that isn't dressed up as grand as my lord or my lady." Perhaps it might be that he looked hard at her. His desire to have a little talk with her in-Ilis desire to have a little talk with her in-

One day he saw her enter a shop, and Ohe day he saw her chief a shop, and stepped in too. The tall, strange woman was asking for a pennyworth of red ochre. The shopman put it down before her ready wrapped in paper. She slowly opened it, and then pushed it back towards him, say-

"Fool enough?"
"Ayo, fool enough! It's truth, man; I dunna pretend to deny it. I'm none of your fine, finitkin things as is ashamed to say th' truth. What's done's done, and cannot be undone,—more's th' pity! But where's th' use to deny it! Aye, fool war I! But I war only like mony o' one besides. That's th' misfortin' on't, young mon—mind what I say, that's the misfortin' on't. We have to tak the most important step in our lives

American, it is set down by a mob of gending,—a bit of money in an old stocking, and it keeps me in a continual fever; for that dirty rogue of a husband o' mine is always progging after it, and one of these days he'll get hold on't, and then I'm ruined for ever.'

"So down I brings th' ow'd stocking, and holding it open afore th' man.—'There,' says I, 'there's just four hundred gowden guineas there!' and wi' that I held it up to hin, and my eyes! but the mon did stare! 100 'Soft [888], 'asid he, 'that's a sight good were not very prudent though, to show such a sum thos to a stranger."

"Prudent, warn't!? Dost ta think then, mon, that I've got no white in my eye? Yay, I know an honest man from a rogue when I see him. The man was as good as his word. He took me to a gentleman that gave me good security for my money, and I get my interest to this day. Many's the time that dirty rogue of a hisband o' mine has hunted the house over for th' money. Nation! how he wonders what's gotten it! I can always tell when he's hin after it. I find iverything turned

interesting the state of the st

a poor dirty rogue! Trust hum for running after the money. Aye, he sellis nose after it like a ferrit. He made hissen sure now of laving lands on 'tin stome hole or coorner of th' house or other. But I took pretty good race he should it now. Where's th' money, wench! 'he often sid. Cheer should it helf sid! A the stome hole in the sid. Cheer should it helf sid! A the stome hole of the sid. Cheer should it helf sid! A the stome hole of the sid. Cheer should it helf sid! A the stome hole in helf sid. Cheer should helf sid! A the stome hole in helf sid. Cheer should helf sid! A the stome hole in helf sid. Cheer should held sid. Cheer should helf sid. Cheer shou

setpped in too. The tall, strange woman was asking for a pennywith of red other. The shopman pat it down before her ready wrapped in paper. She showly opened it, and then pushed it back towards him, saying—Well, now, cut that in two." The mon very politely did so. She weighted the two pieces in her hand, and giving him one back, said, "Wrop me that up again; I'll take this mysen—it's rawher the heavies—there's for a nebot."

As she saw my friend smile, she turned towards him, and without any preface, added—

"What a thing this self is! It's the last thing this self is! It's the last thing that leaves us i' this world!"

"That's an honest confession, at least," said my friend. "I think, my good woman, that you were not brought up in this town."

"No I reekon I warna neither. Yon'te right there, mester. I'm none o' your fink now. I wosharn and breuch to run about i't belooses; fetch up th' cows; look after th' lambs and pies; taxe, and dried the lame, and about the regular town-grown women. No, I wosharn and brought up i't th' very air. I wosh used from a little wentet to run about i't b' clooses; fetch up th' cows; look after th' lambs and pies; taxe, and dried the lame, and about to a proven down and hollow. I war alough to a price there's life and strength i't th' very air. I won sued from a little wentet to run about i't b' clooses; fetch up th' cows; look after th' lambs and pies; taxe, and dried the lame, and and war fool enough! I's truth, man; i'd aman pretend to deny it. I'm none of your fine, finishin things as is ashamed to say i't truth. What's done's done, and cannot be undone,—more's th' pily! But where's it was to dony it? Aye, fool enough! I's truth, man; i'd and pretend to deny it. I'm none of your fine, finishin things as is ashamed to say i't truth. What's done's done, and cannot be undone,—more's th' pily! But where's it was to dony it? Aye, fool was I'll and a pretend to deny it. I'm none of your fine, finishin things as is ashamed to say i't truth. What's done's done, and cannot be undone,—m

Facts Relating to the English Government of Pogland is, and has been since the days of King John, a limit ed monarchy. The King's power is limited by parliament, which consists of the Upper House, termed the House of Lords, and the Lower House, called the House of Commons, corresponding in some measure to the Senate and House of Representatives, which constitute the Congress of the United States. The power of Parliament is legislative and absolute. The King's power is executive and limited.

The King is the source from whence every noble derives his nobility. His prevocative, "by which we mean," says Blackstone, "that special preenimence which the King hath over and above all other presons, is great." In the eye of the Lagisla law, he is perfect. He can neither do wrong, nor mean wrong. Though he should be guilty of the darkest crimes before he as excusts the throne, yet the moment the erowar presses his brow, he is in the eye of the law, purged of all sin. His person is sarred and eannothe arrested for deht. He is Commander in Clief of the array, the source of all civil authority; hence every officer in the empire receives his commission, and derives his power directly from the regarding sovereign. According to law the King en never death of a king, but his denise.

One would suppose that an individual possessing such vast power to be absolute. But he is not, the King ean make no nevel law, he can only sanction those which have passed Parliaments. Thought it supposed that his above, and beyond the source of the control of th

we have said of the Kng will apply to the Queen.

The next tide of dignity, after prince, is Dake. The Dukes are generally near relatives of the King, though occasionally of Wellington. The title and dignity of Duke is generally hereditary. His meome is divided from his own estates, unless he is a member of the royal family, then he recives a scalary from the government, instance of the royal family, then he reviews a scalary from the government, instance of the reigning King or Queen and the skies is more ennobling to human nature than such a household—where untilness. Besudes them in England there are 19. The coronact of an English Duke, consists of eight strawberry leaves, on a rim of gold; he is styled The Most Potent, Prince, Your Grace.

The next rank of English nobility is Marquis. Of the narquis order we know but littled they were unknown in England until 1337, when Richard H. created his your of the comparative parts. The next is Lard, in official language they are termed the King's well belowed and trusty cousins. This practice is as an elected step of the read of the prince of the consecrated by pure and chaste affection—an engagement formatic is Viscounal, this sub-is comparative and public acts. An earl's content is an ended to the consecrated by pure and chaste affection—an engagement formatic is Viscounal, this sub-is comparative and public acts. An earl's content is on the consecrated by pure and occasional purity of the consecrated by pure and chaste affection—an engagement formatic is viscounal, this sub-is comparative and public acts. An earl's content is on the public and the public and points, with small leaves between threu, and about the sub-is publication of some merit, their may be consecued to the public public public public public public public public pub

The titles and estates of the English no-lity descend from the father to the eldest male heir; they are entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. They are not tried for any offences which they may commit by

The total revenue of the Empire is \$235, 000,000.

The present Royal Family of England consists of six persons; Alexandria Victoria, 26 years of age, and Albert Francis Augustus Car les Emanuel—we delight, like the good i c ar of Wakefield, in giving the fill name—her royal husband, who is three munths younger than the lady, his wife and Queen. The eldest child will be five years old in November, and rejoices in the mel-ifluous appellative of Victoria Adelaidd. Maria Louisa. The next child is a boy, and will be four years old the 9th of November. He will be king hereafter, if he outlives his mother, and the kingdom endures;

AGRICULTURAL.

REMOVAL OF LARGE TREES .- The Bos-

House of Lords. They are not tried for any offences which they may commit by the eivil authority, but are brought to judgment before their peers and equals.

If one of them is disposed to build church ou his own estates, he is at liberty to select any elergyman of the established church to officiate, and to the support of that minister the people are obliged to appropriate their tithes. The income of some of the English noblity is immense. They do not value their property as we do, but by its annual productions.

The revenue of the English Bishops, who are styled Lords Spiritual, and who rank with the nobles, is in some instances inmenses. The largest is that of the Bishop of Lineoln, amounting to upwards of one million five hundred thousand dollars peranum! That of the Rishop of Norwich is nearly as large. It is but just, however, to remark that this income is expended among the elergy of each diocese. The allowances of the edinial Bishops are ample, and contrast well with the small sums paid our elergy, although a mere pittance in comparison with the emoluments of the British Bishops. The Bishop of Quebee, Mr. George Mountain, has \$7000; the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. Inglis, has \$9000; of Calcutta, Dr. Wilson, upwards of \$20,000.

The total revenue of the Empire is \$235,000,000.

ed to the large ball of roots, so that it will ed to the large ball of roots, so that it will adhere, then with a rope and pully draw down the tree with large wheels prepared for the purpose; the earth and roots will come with it, and remove all bodily to the place of transplanting, and set the tree upright in the prepared hole. When warm weather arrives and the earth begins to thaw, fill up the hole, and by this process not one tree in a hundred need be injured. If time will not allow this slower mode, we commend the plan which the Traveller speaks of."

speaks of."

The latter method is doubtless preferable to the former, although that even will fail for want of care and skill in the operation. We well recollect the two beautiful trees We well recollect the two beautiful trees personed in this way a few years since by Silas E. Burrows, Esq., and planted before his house in this city, and, notwithstanding the fair promises they gave for some time, they subsequently withered and died.—Too much attention cannot be bestowed on the planting of either fruit or forest trees, especially if large in size. We would invite some of our correspondents and friends to give us the practical result. and friends to give us the practical result of their own observations on the subject.

"A Violet by mossy alone,
Half hid from human eyes,
Clear as a star, when only one
Ia sbining in the akies."

The perpetual renovation of vegetable life The perpetual renovation of vegetable life is oue of the most striking and important effects of spring. Although these general effects please and delight everybody, yet so common do they become that we pass over them as every day occurrences, and neglect to look into the minute details—the individual operations, as it were, that are going on around us, above us and below us, in ten thousand different instances, and shapes, and forms.

LEWINSKI, Architect.—Olice in the apper and forms of the Commy Cerkin Olice.

LEWINSKI, Architect.—Olice in the apper and forms.

thousand different instances, and shapes, and forms.

Every one knows the violet. Every one knows that it is among the first and most welcome of the spring visitants, and that it comes with its modest, humble, beauteous blossom to greet us with returning life and loveliness, as the storms and rough winds of winter pass away. Yet, fewdook upon this flower with any other feelings than gladness that the cold has gone, and that warmth is increasing. Few "consider the lilies of the field," much less the lowly violated by the life of the field," much less the lowly violated by the life of the field, "much less the lowly violated by the life of the field," much less the lowly violated by the life of the field, the life of the field, the lower with the lowely the life of the field, the lower with the lowely the less than the lowely the less than the lowely the life of the field, the lowely the life of the field, the lowely violated by the lowely the life of the field, the lowely violated by the life of the life of the field, the lowely the life of the li warnth is increasing. The "consider the lilities of the field," much less the lowly violet, budding and blossoming in its peerless beauty by the humble tuth, on the lonely bank, or by the cool and mossy rock, peeping out from the moss and withered berbage, as if half afraid lest it should offend by showing itself so early. It is true, poets have sung its praises, and lovers pluck it to give effect to sentiment and passion; and then they pass it by in pursuit of the more showy and gaudy flowers that begin to start up amound, as if envious of the notice their modest rival receives. It is worthy to be transplanted to the garden and nursed with eare, not only as an object of foral heauty, but as an article which may be useful in the economy of domestic arrangements in restoring or preserving health; and in order to demonstrate its utility, perhaps we should leave the flowery and turn to the practical.

The lithwers make a pleasant and useful syrup when mingled with sugar, and this

syrop when mingled with sugar, and this syrop is a valuable laxative for children, especially infants. To make it, gather the fresh flowers, say one pound, put them into two and a half gallons of boiling water. Let then infuse for twenty-four hours in a covered earthen or glass vessel, then strain off the liquor and dissolve seven and a half pounds of clean sugar in it. This is the proportion to be observed, whether a larger ar smaller quantity be prepared. It is said that the culor will be neighbored in made in the color will be neighbored in made in the color will be neighbored in made in the color will be neighbored.

tin or pewter vessels.
The root of the violet is both emetic and

ed in different ways; neither of these have been used in the arts.

3. If substance called violine. By steeping the whole plant and adding a solution of nut-galls, a white powder is sometimes obtained, which has emetic qualities,
The botanist, too, finds much to instruct and habits of the violet. It blossoms early, and before it has much growth,—a wee small plant, peeping up out of the grass which frequently overshadows it. Many other plants require a full growth before they bloom, and the blossoms refuse to come forth until they have arrived to their full stature; but with the violet the reverse takes place. It grows most after having the season of the stature is the first plants of the restriction of the stature is the first plants are the season of the stature is but with the violet the reverse takes place. It grows most after having the season of the sea takes place. It grows most after having blossomed. As soon as the flowers fade and fall, it begins to push forth and expand its leaves. They grow up broader and greener and taller, and spread abroad in thick clumps. Its seed vessels at first hang drooping over, and the leaflets of the ealyx (or cup) lie over them and protect them from the rains; but, as they mature, the vessels begin to lift up their bodies, the leaflets shrink up, and by little and little the leadets shrink up, and by little and little the vessel becomes raised up, and the sides shrink more and more until the seed becomes ripe, when on a sudden with a sort of crack, the capsule bursts apart, and out go the seeds and spread all around, broadcast,

for a future crop.

Thus Nature, with a liberal hand
Replenishes the teening land,
And acutters far and wide the seed
Of lordly oak or humble weed.

This provision of nature is both eurious and

effectual.

We do not now recollect how many species of the violet we have in Maine, but they are quite numerous.* We suppose that a white violet and yellow violet would be called misnomers. Yet we have plants of the violet genus that are white, and some beautiful species that are vellow. These last are among the very earliest of our flowers, and are found in warm sheltered places in the margins of woods, and also in warm in the margins of woods, and also in warm. in the margins of woods, and also in warm moist places. Some of the species would richly adorn the flower garden, and would be engerly sought after if they were searce and eost a dollar apiece. So true is it that the control of the we despise that we can get the easiest.—
Maine Furmer.

* Bigelow enumerates 12 species of the violet genus found in New England, and Nutall says that there are 20 species found in North America.

THE EXPERIENCE OF SOLOMON.—"In much wisdom is much grief: and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."

C. FOSTER & CO WESTERN PRINTING PRESS MANU-

ted to C. FOSTER & Cn., cor. Seventh of J. Bevan & Co., of the Washington c and Centre als, or to E. Sheppard & inbia, east of Main street, was received

ngs of all descriptions of mach nery ia CHE WESTERN LANCET, devoted to Med ca, and Same on Science. Ested by L. M. LAWSON

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTING CHARLE MAR STALL SINGLE STALL SINGLE STALL SINGLESPECTO A. T. SKollman, has just print shed. "The Kickivan Fakuselis Aldamare," for the type on art Lord, 1-816, calculated for the horizon and mertil an olevation by Saurel D McCularo, at, A. M. multior of the country o as always on hand an excusive assort-it, BOOKS, including all those in general

purgative, in doses of from half a scruple to an unnee.

For infants, equal parts of the syrup and almond or sweet oil may be mingled, and one or two teaspoonsful administered. The leaves are often used in oin ments, &c.

Chemists have found some peculiar principles in the vialet, such as the following:

1. **An odorous principle**. This is probably an essential or volatile oil. It is best obtained by digesting the flowers in good olive oil. This makes the "oil of violets," or what is called by the perfumers, "haile de violettes," which is only the French name for the same thing.

2. **Coloring matter**. This is of various kinds and is dissolved in water, but not in alcohol. If you steep violet flowers in water and add a solution of sugar of lead, a bline coloning matter is thrown down, and there is also a bright red acid coloring matter, and a violet red coloring matter obtained in different ways; neither of these have been used in the arts.

3. **Al substance called violine**. By steen-side and convey and proposed in the arts.

Linear of the form of the same ways in either of these have been used in the arts.

Linear of the form of the order of the same of the loss and most respectable plays and in different ways; neither of these have been used in the arts.

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SANFORD & PARK Cinconnati, Ohio, Corner of Wa nut and Furth Streets . Prop

SANFORD & PARK Citicinous, One.

Conce of Warms and Fourth Stone. Proprietors,
to whom all orders must be additional.

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reduced price, Lomax's Digest of the Laws al property, generally a lopted and in use an analysis embracing more especially the Law o